

ANARCHIST BERKMAN FREED

NO GROUNDS TO CONNECT HIM WITH BOMB THROWING.

Carl Uppitt, one of the suspects in the Police Got After the Union Square Affair, Ordered to Be Released—Socialists to Meet to Protest and to Report.

Alexander Berkman, the treasurer of the Anarchist Federation of America, who was arrested on suspicion of having had a hand in the bomb explosion in Union Square on Saturday last and who was subsequently released on \$500 cash bail, was discharged by Magistrate Droege in the Jefferson Market court yesterday afternoon. Lieut. Wernsperg of the Headquarters detective staff admitted that the police did not have sufficient evidence to establish Berkman's complicity in the deed of Selig Silverstein, the mad Jewish boy who is now lying in Bellevue Hospital at the point of death as the result of the premature explosion of the bomb in his hands.

When Berkman's case was called and the detective from Headquarters told the Magistrate that despite their first suspicions the police had been unable to find anything in the letters taken from Silverstein's room incriminating the anarchist leader Meyer London, his attorney, seemed disposed to criticize the police for arresting his client and the court for holding him. Magistrate Droege cut the attorney short.

"This man has served a term in prison for a deed of violence," said he, "and now that he is out of prison he continues to profess the tenets of anarchy. Just as long as he does this he will be no more immune from the espionage of the police than is a burglar who has served time for his crimes and who is free again. I have been advised that Commissioner Bingham has given orders to all the police to keep strict watch over the doings of all avowed anarchists and suspected trouble makers in the city. Berkman comes within this class. The police are not to be blamed for having their suspicions about him. Berkman has little to say after the Court had discharged him except to reiterate his former declarations that he was an apostle of peace and that he had been held unjustly."

A report was circulated yesterday to the effect that the postal authorities were inaugurating a campaign against anarchist literature on orders from Washington, but at the office of the post office inspectors yesterday afternoon it was said that no order directing special vigilance against the passage through the mails of anarchistic publications had been received.

Carl Uppitt, the young Russian who happened to be arrested by the police roundup of suspects following the bomb explosion in Union Square and who admitted to the police that he had deserted the command of a ship in the Japanese navy, fled the country because of his complicity in the plot of the revolutionary party there, was delivered over to the immigration officials of Ellis Island yesterday for examination on an order for his deportation.

Magistrate Herrman sitting in the Jefferson Market court yesterday morning received a telegraphed warrant from Washington for the arrest of the suspected anarchist Joseph Murray, who is acting in the absence of Commissioner Watchorn in Europe. This was the first application of the new ruling made by the immigration officials that the deportation of anarchists under the criminal prohibition clause.

In a fearful plea made by Uppitt to the Magistrate of Jefferson Market court several days ago the suspected anarchist, who had that day his deportation would mean inevitable death as a deserter and a plotter against the czar's peace.

The executive committee of the New York section of the Socialist party, which is to have a mass meeting in Grand Central Palace this afternoon to protest against "police brutality" at Union Square on Saturday, announced yesterday that Comrade Robert Hunter is preparing a statement of what happened at Union Square. Mr. Hunter is one of the committee of Socialist sleuths appointed to find out all about the throwing of the bomb.

Mr. Hunter has been at the meeting of the committee at the headquarters of the Socialist party on Eighty-fourth street near Second avenue, conferring with the other comrades on the committee, which Joseph Weyburn, editor of the Socialist magazine, is chairman, and will aid in getting up the printed statement giving the testimony of Hunter and the others as to the attempts to get up the mass meeting, the conspiracy of the police and the bomb throwing. Secretary Solomon of the New York section of the Socialist party said last evening that charges may be made against some of the policemen at Union Square.

"The mass meeting on Saturday afternoon," he said, "is not called to denounce the police. We certainly, however, will not praise them. The speakers will describe the object of the meeting and those who were at Union Square will describe what happened last Saturday before and after the bomb throwing. The speakers will be Algonquin Lee, Joshua Weyburn, Morris Hillquit, Hunter and others. The committee to which a report was sent a committee to use with a report that the union had authorized the use of its funds to prosecute the police in any charges which may be made against them. Comrade Hunter is now writing up the facts. At the meeting in Grand Central Palace there will be lots of police both in uniform and plain clothes I suppose. We will be willing to provide for the police and for policemen to assist him in preserving order. We will have stenographers there to take the speeches, not necessarily for publication but for our own protection. It is likely that the Police Department will have men there to report the proceedings, which will all be in English. Well, we will have our stenographers there so that the speakers cannot be accused of saying things that they never said."

STOPS ANARCHIST MEETING.

PATERSON POLICE CUT SHORT A SPEECH OF EDITOR CAMINITA IN HIS OFFICE.

PATERSON, N. J., April 3.—Unable to rent a hall in Paterson, the La Question Sociale group of anarchists attempted to hold a meeting of protest in the printing office of La Question Sociale. About seventy-five persons crowded into the little room at 73 Prospect street and Editor Caminita started his speech. He had talked about five minutes when Police Captain Taylor entered and told the editor that he had been sent to stop the meeting. Caminita tried to argue with the captain, but Taylor wouldn't parley and ordered everybody out of the place. It was cleared in two minutes. No demonstration was made.

Caminita was ready to talk to anybody who would listen. He protested against the "unconstitutional action of the police" in arbitrarily driving out people from the place he termed his home. He said he would solicit subscriptions, hire lawyers and fight the police in the courts. He would also try to have the order excluding his paper from the mails declared illegal. He bitterly arraigned the Anarchist press for its stand against the New York and New Jersey labor union men were outspoken in their condemnation of the use of the label on a circular of this kind.

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WOULD SUPPRESS ANARCHISTS.

The President Asks the Attorney-General to See What Can Be Done to Accomplish It.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—An important legal opinion in regard to anarchists was handed to the President by Attorney-General Bonaparte at the meeting of the cabinet to-day. The opinion was prepared by the Attorney-General in response to a request from the President on March 20 and has particular reference to the anarchist newspaper La Question Sociale of Paterson, N. J., which was recently barred from the United States mails by the Post Office Department.

The President is not satisfied with simply denying to the newspaper in question the use of the mails, but he wishes, if possible, to prosecute the men who are responsible for the circulation of the paper and the views expressed in the publication. Mr. Roosevelt wished particularly to know if a prosecution could be brought under the law which prohibits the circulation of obscene and immoral matter. He holds that to advise murder by the use of dynamite, as was done by the publisher of La Question Sociale, is an immoral act, and he hopes that it is punishable under the law.

The opinion rendered by the Attorney-General to-day has not been made public, however, and what Mr. Bonaparte holds in regard to the newspaper in question is not known.

The Attorney-General went further into the question of anarchy than to investigate the matter of the anarchist newspaper. The President requested him to investigate generally what can be done toward the suppression of anarchists in the United States, and especially going into the question of deportation. In case the law seems to be inadequate, from the President's point of view, a recommendation to Congress on the subject will probably be made.

THE SUBMARINE SCANDAL.

House Committee Begins Inquiry Into Affairs of Berger Boat Company.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—All the witnesses in the Electric Boat Company case that Representative Lilley had requested to be called having been examined by the select committee of the House that is investigating Mr. Lilley's charges of improper legislative methods on the part of the company, the committee began an inquiry into the affairs of the Berger Submarine Boat Company. Preparations were also made to go to the business methods of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company. All the testimony extracted from the Electric Boat Company's witnesses has been of a negative character.

The committee concluded the testimony of Benjamin Micon and F. H. Pemberton of the Berger Boat Company. Mr. Berger had been previously examined. They described their efforts to obtain Government contracts as purely routine appearances before the Navy Department and the committee of the House and in having a bill introduced in the House perfunctorily by Representative Littlefield providing for an appropriation for their type of boat and for the Navy Department. Mr. Micon is a law partner of H. A. Herbert, former Secretary of the Navy. The firm is attorney for the Berger firm.

The committee adjourned until Monday.

Two affidavits were handed by Mr. Lilley to-day to the committee. One was executed in Bridgeport by Sam Ferguson, who said that while serving as chief electrician on the submarine boat USS Fulton and others in 1902 many sailors of the United States navy were employed on these boats and paid wages by the Electric Boat Company, which then owned the boats, and that these sailors received their pay. Mr. Lilley evidently meant this affidavit as a long shot at contradicting the testimony of all the Electric Boat Company's officers to the effect that no money had been paid for favors at the Navy Department.

The other affidavit was designed to refute the testimony of Mr. Ferry of the Bridgeport Brass Company, who denied having been induced by promise of business to approach Mr. Lilley for submarine legislation. The affidavit is by John C. Lake of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, who says Mr. Ferry had said to him that Francis T. Bowles, president of the Ford River Shipbuilding Company, had asked Mr. Ferry to exert his influence on a member of Congress from Connecticut in favor of the Electric Boat Company and against the Lake company, and in the event of success the Ford River company would give Mr. Ferry's brass company a contract for \$100,000 of goods.

DEFENDS FOREST SERVICE.

Pinchot Denies That It Has Instigated Attacks on Public Men.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Gifford Pinchot, chief of the Forest Service, has written a general and specific denial of allegations in the form of questions that the Forest Service had paid for newspaper or magazine articles to advertise its work and that it had instigated attacks on public men who were opposed to its policies. The questions were asked by Representative Ernest M. Pollard of Nebraska in a letter to Mr. Pinchot. To both these questions Mr. Pinchot, in a letter to Mr. Pollard, has given an answer in the negative.

"The statement to which you refer," says Mr. Pinchot, "are in effect charges of misuse of public funds and therefore of dishonesty against the Forest Service and against me personally, and to that extent they are unavailing. As to the suggestion that the Forest Service and newspapers are in collusion, and adds:

"The surest way to prevent fair consideration of the work of the Forest Service is to keep the public in the dark. I have issued a bulletin of 30,000,000 with 10,000 copies of a bulletin," he declares. He insists that it is necessary to disseminate information through the newspapers, and says that this method costs less than 1 per cent. the expense of getting the same information as widely distributed in public documents.

The Proposed Sanitary Military Post in Luzon, P. I.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The construction of a regimental post at Baguio, in northern Luzon, Philippines, to cost \$750,000, is recommended to Congress by Secretary of War Taft. The location is about 750 miles from Manila, near the healthiest spot in the Philippines, according to a War Department report. It has an altitude of 5,000 feet. The report says:

"It is a country of pine trees and grass; has an exhilarating atmosphere as the Adirondacks, and the sanitary conditions are so good that it is proposed to have the regiments recuperate there when run down by field service."

PLUNGER RILEY GRANNAND DEAD

FAMOUS AS A HEAVY BETTOR AT THE RACETRACKS.

Credited With Having Won \$70,000 on a Single Race—Became a Bookmaker After Early Winnings—Reported Broke Many Times, but Always Picked Out.

Riley Grannan, the gambler, died yesterday of pneumonia at Rahway, N. J. Grannan, whose full name was Charles Edward Grannan, was born in a suburb of Lexington, Ky., in 1868, the exact date being unknown to himself. He attended the village school for a time and then ran away to Lexington and got a job as elevator boy in the old Phoenix Hotel. The Phoenix was the stopping place for racing men and the young elevator boy soon became acquainted with many men of the turf. He drifted to the Lexington track, where he made programmes for a short time, until he was taken up by a gambler and system player, E. G. Batey, who taught Grannan his system. Batey, however, soon lost Grannan, who went into the game for himself in a small way. Grannan soon attracted attention by his perfect coolness and Col. W. E. Applegate, another plunger, took him in as a partner.

The partnership did not last long for Grannan was too reckless for Applegate. Grannan then deliberately set out to make a fortune. In the winter of 1895 he came to New Orleans and began to astonish the turf world by his plunging. He made money and came north to buck up against the great Eastern plungers like Mike Dwyer and the Thompsons. He got his chance at the Sheephead Bay meeting of 1895. Playing for himself Grannan was reputed to have won on one race \$70,000 on Lazzarone and in another race \$50,000. Then he went to making books with the public as bookies and as he was apparently willing to book any sized bet and gave more liberal odds than the other bookmakers he soon had all the big plungers playing against him.

Grannan's pet horse was Henry of Navarre. He never lost against this horse. In 1895 at the Sheephead Bay meeting Grannan backed Henry of Navarre against Domingo, Pittsburgh Phil and Thompson being heavy bettors. Henry of Navarre won and Grannan took in a fortune. Two weeks later a match race was made between the two horses and Grannan bet more than \$50,000 on his favorite. The race was one that has become famous in track history, ending in a dead heat, so that Grannan came out only \$15,000 to the good.

Grannan was repeatedly reported broke but always seemed to be prosperous until the winter of 1898, when he lost all in California. He went to California after he had been ruled out of the Eastern tracks by the stewards of the Jockey Club for unprofessional conduct as a bookmaker. He drifted to New Orleans and started again. He was arrested in making a big killing he instituted suit in the Supreme Court for reinstatement and won in time to get in at the meeting of that year at Hot Springs, where he started on a losing streak. On the first race he played, Grannan played with varying success for several years after that and went broke several times, on one occasion borrowing at the Saratoga meeting \$25,000 which he used up in a few days.

In 1903 he met disaster at New Orleans, and never after that did he come back as he had in the former days of his success. Grannan came into public notice in 1906 when he had trouble with his wife, Daisy Dixon Grannan, whom he had married in 1898 in Kentucky. Mrs. Grannan had her husband arrested for non-support at one place and at various other places, but Grannan was invariably discharged. In August of 1907 the Grannans lived in this city at the Hotel Rand, which was owned by William Mitchell. One night Mrs. Grannan threw three dishes at her husband in the public dining room and was arrested and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she remained for several days.

Last summer Grannan went West for his health. A few weeks ago he was reported in despatches from Rahway to have broken a big faro bank in that new mining town, winning \$40,000.

STATE CONTROL OF LIQUOR.

Senate Committee Proposes Bill to Meet Constitutional Objections.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day decided to report a bill at an early day intended to afford the States better support in their attempts to enforce local option laws. The committee has decided that all the bills offered having in view the object of giving the States control of liquor in interstate commerce after the manner of the local option laws, which it is considered will be open to constitutional objections.

Senator Knox, chairman of the subcommittee which has had the matter in charge, is of the opinion that the bill now before the Senate, which the sale and disposition of liquors is regulated, can neither be enlarged nor diminished by Federal laws. Other members of the committee have coincided with this view.

The committee proposes, therefore, to report a bill to abolish shipments of C. O. D. of liquors and to require that all charges be prepaid; also to require that the national liquor license be very definite, and further, that every package of liquor entered in interstate commerce shall be plainly marked as such to make identification more certain. Most of the complaints of the police by the advocates of more stringent legislation are met, it is believed, by the legislation proposed. The violations, as a rule, were made possible, it appeared, by fictitious consignees and the C. O. D. packages.

THE WORLD IS GETTING BETTER.

Speaker Cannon Furnishes a Text to Methodist Ministers Who Called on Him.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—"The world is getting better every day," said Speaker Cannon to-day to a delegation of 200 Methodist ministers now in session here, who called at the Capitol to pay their respects to the presiding officer of the House. "Some folks don't think so, but it is a fact that the world is getting better, civilization is advancing, people have higher ideals and they are bringing up the rear of the old civilization of this country. They were the pioneers pressing forward. You would do the same thing if it was necessary, but it is not. The world is getting better." The ministers were greeted by the Speaker by Bishop Hendrick and the Rev. Dr. John F. Gough. All of the clergymen were delighted with the remarks of the veteran legislator. When the speaker said the world was getting better he added: "And the church has done the work." Bishop Hendrick's face beamed as he exclaimed: "A fine text, Mr. Speaker, for my closing sermon at this conference."

Gen. Funston Must Wait for Promotion.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Six months leave of absence was to-day granted to Major-General Leonard Wood, former commander-in-chief of the Philippines division. Gen. Wood relinquished command of the Philippines division on the middle of February. He is one of the most distinguished military leaders of the United States. Gen. Wood is now on his way to Naples on the transport McClellan. After spending several months in travelling on the Continent he will come to the United States. He will be in command of the Department of the East some time next fall, succeeding Major-General Frederick D. Grant, who will take command of the Department of the Lakes.

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TILLMAN RECOVERING.

Has Cancelled All His Lecture Engagements and Will Go Abroad in May.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senator B. R. Tillman is at his home in Trenton, S. C., recuperating from an attack which for a few days frightened his family and friends. The most alarming symptom was threatened paralysis of the left side. He will remain at Trenton for two or three weeks and then go to a private sanitarium in Atlanta for treatment. On the advice of his physician he has cancelled all of his lecture engagements for the summer and served notice on the political managers that he probably will not be able to take part in the fall campaign. He will go abroad in May with Mrs. Tillman and will spend some time at a German spa taking medicinal baths. If he should return next fall it will be just prior to election day.

It is a disappointment to Senator Tillman that he will not be able to participate actively in the campaign this year. The abandonment of his lecture plans will mean a financial sacrifice aggregating \$25,000 at least, which represented the profits from last season on the circuit.

Mr. Tillman's trouble is said to be a complete nervous breakdown due to his active life in the Senate. One of his friends said to-day that the Senator had been for years making himself the packhorse of every person's grievances when he believed they were just, and he had worn himself out with "borrowed troubles."

"The Senator is a man of generous impulses, broad sympathies and great energy. He is always ready to champion the cause of any person he believes to be oppressed. Such a nature can always find troubles around the Capitol. Hundreds of persons with troubles, fancied and real, search him out and let him assume their burdens. Senator Tillman has realized at last that he has brought enough of his own."

INVOKES COMMERCE ACT.

Brewery Complaint Against Express Companies for Refusing to Handle Its Goods.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The powers of the Interstate Commerce act are sought to be invoked in behalf of thirsty residents of Kansas, Iowa and Oklahoma who desire to pay for their wet goods on the C. O. D. plan and object to paying in advance. The Royal Brewing Company of Kansas City, Mo., to-day filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, naming as defendants the Adams Express Company, the American Express Company, the Pacific Express Company, the United States Express Company and the Wells Fargo Company.

The complaint sets forth that the brewing company has many customers in the States where there are laws against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors who send orders to the company's office at Kansas City, Mo., to deliver the express companies also maintains an office. The express companies, it is stated, although they have for twenty years carried malt and other liquors, now refuse to handle such commodities. The complaint asks for the transportation of the goods to be made in advance. The brewing company says that such regulations of the companies are in violation of the railroad rate act, as well as this regulation applies to no other commodities except malt and intoxicating liquors and has resulted in considerable inconvenience and loss to them.

COST OF HORSEBACK TEST.

It Is Represented by an Item of \$10,000 in Urgent Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In a brief speech criticizing President Roosevelt for his "extraordinary horseback test" required of army officers Mr. Fitzgerald of New York convinced the House to-day by asking the members to contemplate the spectacle that would be presented were the President's order extended to include Representatives and Senators. He said that the cost of the public horseback test, to emulate the strenuous Executive by making a hurdle race over the Chevy Chase course.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill. This was done only after Mr. Williams had thrown every possible obstacle in the way and met much criticism from Democrats who could see no political advantage in this seeming to oppose appropriations by which work in the Washington gun factory and several navy yards may be kept at work.

General debate on the District of Columbia bill was concluded, a speech on the bill being made by Mr. Gardner of Michigan. The measure was then passed by a vote of 219 yeas and 191 nays.

Mr. Fitzgerald's remarks were addressed to a proposition to reduce the amount for mileage to \$100 a day. He did not, however, press the amendment.

RAPID WORK ON THE CANAL IN MARCH.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and his fellow canal laborers had a busy month during March. According to a report received at the Washington office of the commission to-day 3,490,200 cubic yards of dirt were removed from the canal and 1,000,000 cubic yards of rock were excavated. The work of digging the canal. In February only 2,945,880 cubic yards were taken out. The large amount of work in March was due to the fact that the weather was working days and the rainfall was only .99 of an inch.

ADMIRAL CHADWICK TO WRITE A HISTORY OF THE SPANISH WAR.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, retired, has announced his intention of writing a history of the Spanish-American war. The work will include the operations of the United States Navy during the conflict. Admiral Chadwick has begun gathering data for his work and has asked his fellow officers of the service to aid him in collecting data. He is now in the United States, having just returned from the New York. Admiral Sampson's flagship, during the war. He is now living in Brooklyn.

BILL TO FORTIFY PEARL HARBOR REPORTED.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The bill to establish a naval station on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and to dredge the channel leading thereto was reported to the House to-day from the Committee on Naval Affairs by Mr. Bates of Pennsylvania. An effort will be made to pass it next Monday under a suspension of the rules. The bill authorizes a total expenditure of about five millions and appropriates \$500,000 to begin work.

GEN. FUNSTON MUST WAIT FOR PROMOTION.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Gen. Frederick Funston will have to wait some time before being promoted to be a Major-General. Senator Curtis of Kansas asked the President to-day to nominate Gen. Funston for the higher rank, but the President declined to do so.

PLEA FOR ANCHORAGE BUOYS IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Congress is urged to pass a law authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to establish anchorage buoys in New York harbor in a communication forwarded by the committee on the subject of anchorage at New York in 1907 reported that the rules and regulations governing anchorages in the harbor could not be properly enforced unless there is something to define the boundaries of an anchorage.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The cruiser Galveston has arrived at Olongapo, the tug Powhatan and the tug Boston, the gunboat Adolphus at Guantanamo, the collier Casar at the New York yard and the collier Nero at Bradford.

MAJOR HANCOCK'S SENTENCE MITIGATED.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—President Roosevelt has mitigated the sentence of dismissal from the army passed upon Major William F. Hancock of the Coast Artillery Corps for reduction in rank to the foot of the list of Majors of the Coast Artillery Corps for the rest of his service. He was tried by court-martial at Atlanta January 20 last on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer because he violated a pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors.

He was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1882 and is nineteenth on the list of Coast Artillery Majors. He is a native of Ohio. When he learned that he had been sentenced to dismissal from the service he tendered his resignation. He is stationed at Fort Barrancas, Florida.

FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE

MINORITY LEADER WILLIAMS CONTINUES HIS TACTICS.

Says His Purpose Is to Force the Majority to Carry Out the Legislative Program Demanded by the Minority and the President—But It's not a Filibuster.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Republican leaders in the House of Representatives put into effect to-day the declaration made yesterday by the floor leader of the party, Mr. Payne of New York, that they would transact the business of the House in their own time and way. This declaration was repeated and emphasized by Mr. Dalsell of Pennsylvania in presenting an order from the Committee on Rules for the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, the order permitting but one vote on the motion to go into committee of the whole and limiting general debate to two hours. He said this was necessary in order to expedite the transaction of public business, which had been obstructed by the antics of the minority as practiced yesterday and to-day.

A reply at the time was presented by a demand for the previous question, but near the close of the day's session Mr. Williams, the minority leader, defied the Republicans to do their worst, declaring that he and his associates could not be intimidated or turned aside from their purpose to force the majority to carry out the legislative programme demanded by them and President Roosevelt in the interest of the people. They were enlisted for the war and would stay until dog days to accomplish their purpose. He denied that their performance were a filibuster. They were engaged in an effort to force legislation. [Derisive laughter by Republicans; enthusiastic applause by Democrats.]

Before this occurred Mr. Tawney, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the urgent deficiency bill and asked unanimous consent for consideration of the Senate amendments in the House instead of the request for the day of the bill, which would require the bill to be carried on item of \$2,000,000 for arms and armament of naval vessels and that unless it were speedily passed many of the employees at the Washington Navy Yard gun factory would have to be discharged.

"Reserving the right to object," Mr. Williams began, but was cut short by the speaker, who said that discussion would have to proceed by unanimous consent.

Mr. Williams said that Mr. Tawney had been permitted by the Chair to make a statement and complained at being discriminated against, but the Speaker was obdurate and would go no further toward easing Williams' bad of discontent. He suggested that he could ask unanimous consent of the House.

"Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?" the speaker said.

"I object," shouted Williams, and on the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider the Senate amendments to the bill he again demanded a rollcall. The vote resulted: Yeas, 260; nays, 1. The yeas were voted by the majority of the House. Mr. Williams is apparently still in revolt against his leader.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill. This was done only after Mr. Williams had thrown every possible obstacle in the way and met much criticism from Democrats who could see no political advantage in this seeming to oppose appropriations by which work in the Washington gun factory and several navy yards may be kept at work.

TRIAL OF THE LAND GRABBERS.

Difficulty in Obtaining a Jury of 100 Talmemen Only 11 Have Been Accepted.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Considerable difficulty is being experienced in obtaining a jury in the trial of Frederick A. Hyde, John A. Benson, Henry P. Diamond and Joost H. Schneider, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government of large areas of valuable land in the West. The case is regarded as of great importance in view of the effect the verdict will have on the title to the land patents which are now held up in the Interior Department awaiting the outcome of the trial.

In view of this, for the first time in the history of local courts Justice Stafford has decided that the jury shall be selected and kept in charge of deputy marshals from the time it is selected until the verdict is rendered, the same as if the case was a capital one and the verdict were the death penalty.

The case will take about two months to try, and the lawyers are resorting to every possible excuse to evade service. One hundred and eleven men are now in the box and quarantined at the Federal House. The case went over until Monday, when the work of completing the jury will be resumed.

MITCHELL WON'T GO TO PANAMA.

Refuses President's Offer to Investigate Labor Conditions There.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The President recently offered to John Mitchell, the retiring president of the United Mine Workers of America, an appointment as special commissioner to investigate labor conditions on the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Mitchell called at the White House to-day and declined the appointment. He said that he had no plans for the immediate future except to regain his health, which has been much impaired by hard work and close application to the affairs of the miners' organization.

NOT A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Gov. Magoon of Cuba sent a despatch to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department to-day saying that according to the reports of twenty-six military surgeons stationed all over the island there was not a case of yellow fever in Cuba and that there is no need of a quarantine against Cuba. These reports were made at the request of Gen. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who had the proposed quarantine against Cuba postponed for one week at the request of Gov. Magoon to enable the sanitary officers on the island to make an investigation to determine the necessity of the quarantine.

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B. Altman & Co.

WILL PLACE ON SALE THIS DAY (SATURDAY), APRIL 4th, SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS MATERIALS

INCLUDING MANY AT LESS THAN ONE-HALF ORIGINAL PRICES, CONSISTING OF EOLIENNES, SILK CHIFFON VOILES, SERGES, CHEVIOTS AND TAILOR SUITINGS,

IN DRESS LENGTHS ONLY.

B. Altman & Co.

A SPECIAL OFFERING OF WHITE SILKS WILL BE

MADE THIS DAY (SATURDAY), APRIL 4th,

CONSISTING OF

4,000 YDS. OF JAPANESE WHITE HABUTAI SILK

27 INCHES WIDE,

USUALLY SOLD FOR 75c. & 85c. PER YARD, AND

6,000 YDS. OF WHITE AND IVORY TAFFETA SILK

19 INCHES WIDE, USUALLY SOLD FOR 78c. PER YD.,

AT 58c. PER YARD

34th Street, 35th Street and 5th Avenue.

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